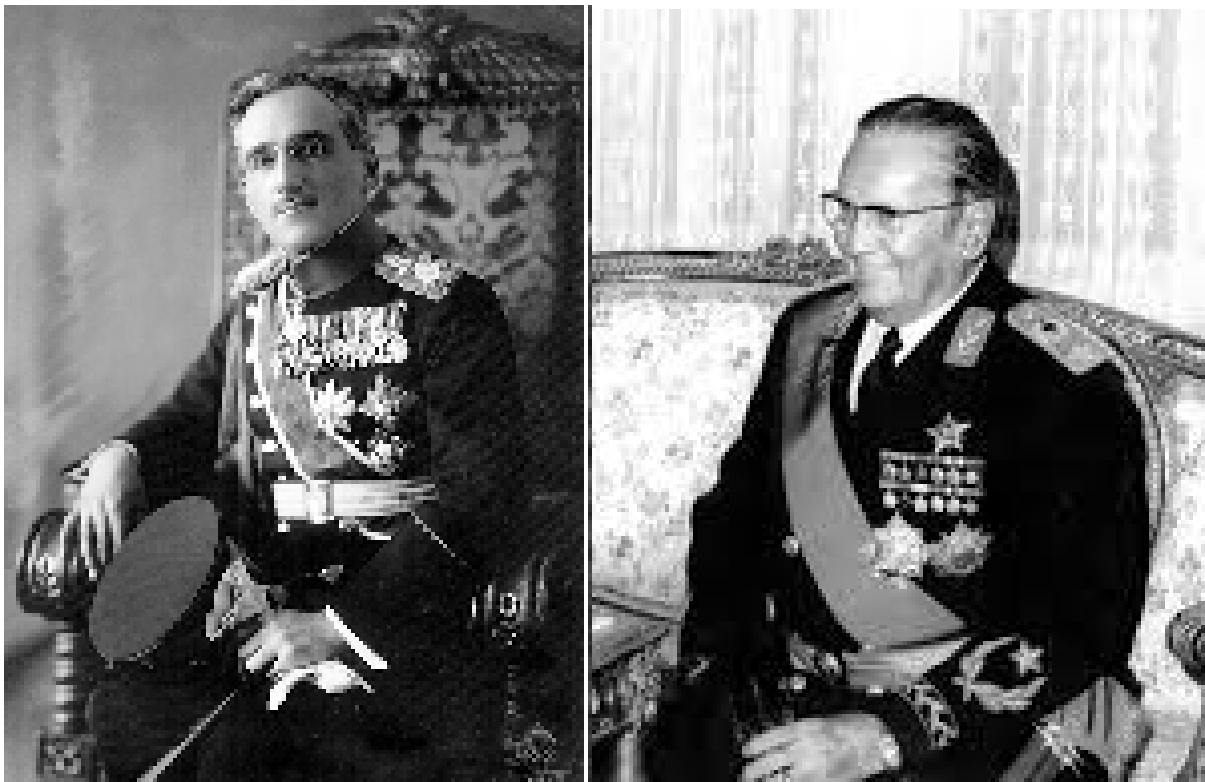


# **Was Communist Yugoslavia essentially an anti-Croatian state?**



**February, 2023**

In all probability- yes. Not completely; not ideologically- but... And it was in some respects a continuation of old, royalist Yugoslavia. So let's check some figures from both variants of Yugoslavia and see:

In interwar period, Serbia was basically a parasite:

Region	before 1918	1919-1938	unknown
Slovenia	453	403	56
Croatia / Slavonia	478	635	68
Dalmatia	70	97	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	145	129	25
Vojvodina*	406	390	22
Serbia**	249	428	41
Kosovo / Macedonia	22	99	6
Montenegro	8	12	2

This is just a small list of what Communists found when they came to power:

Belišće, Belišće (1884.); Koestlin, Bjelovar (1905.); Čakovečki mlinovi, Čakovec (1893.); Čateks, Čakovec (1874.); Međimurska trikotaža, Čakovec (1923.); MTČ, Čakovec (1923.); Vajda, Čakovec (1911.); Belje, Darda (1911.); Dalit, Daruvar (1905.); Daruvarska pivovara, Daruvar (1893.); Pamučna industrija, Duga Resa (1884.); Dalmacija, Dugi Rat (1908.); Đakovština, Đakovo (1921.); DIK, Đurđenovac (1895.); Karlovačka pivovara, Karlovac (1854.); KIO, Karlovac (1903.); Lola Ribar (osnovana pod imenom Tulić Mlin), Karlovac (1932.); Cemex, Kaštela (1904.); TOP, Kerestinec (1922.); Podravka, Koprivnica (1934.); Brodogradilište Kraljevica (1729.); Mlinar, Križevci (1903.); Cetina, Omiš (1930.); Drava tvornica žigica, Osijek (1856.); Kandit, Osijek (1920.); Karolina, Osijek (1909.); Osječka pivovara, Osijek (1856.); Saponia, Osijek (1894.); Tvornica šećera, Osijek (1905.); Gavrilović, Petrinja (1690.); IGM Ciglane, Petrinja (1920.); Sardina, Postire (1907.); Zvečevo, Požega (1921.); Brionka, Pula (1942.); Brodogradilište Uljanik, Pula (1856.); Istra cement, Pula (1925.); Brodogradilište 3. Maj (osnovano pod imenom Kvarnersko brodogradilište), Rijeka (1892.); Torpedo, Rijeka (1853.); Tvornica papira, Rijeka (1821.); Viktor Lenac, Rijeka (1896.); Mirna, Rovinj (1877.); Tvornica duhana Rovinj, Rovinj (1872.); Div tvornica vijaka, Samobor (1884.); Segestica, Sisak (1918.); Željezara Sisak, Sisak (1938.); Ciglane IGM, Sladojevci (1900.); Đuro Đaković (osnovana pod imenom Prva jugoslavenska tvornica vagona, stojeva i mostova), Slavonski Brod (1921.); Brodosplit, Split (1931.); TAL, Šibenik (1937.); TEF, Šibenik (1897.); Brodotrogir, Trogir (1922.); Metalska industrija, Varaždin (1939.); Mundus, Varaždin (1892.); Varteks, Varaždin (1918.); Jadranka, Vela Luka (1892.); Zdenka, Veliki Zdenci (1897.); Dilj, Vinkovci (1922.); OPECO, Virovitica (1896.); TVIN, Virovitica (1913.); Pik, Vrbovec (1938.); Borovo, Vukovar (1931.); Maraska, Zadar (1768.); Badel, Zagreb (1862.); Cedevita,

Zagreb (1929.); Chromos, Zagreb (1920.); Croatia osiguranje, Zagreb (1884.); DTR, Zagreb (1914.); Dukat, Zagreb (1912.); Elka, Zagreb (1927.); Franck, Zagreb (1892.); Gradske pekare Klara, Zagreb (1909.); Gredelj, Zagreb (1894.); INA, Zagreb (1882.) \*; Jadran, Zagreb (1930.); Jamnica, Zagreb (1828.); Katran, Zagreb (1890.); Končar, Zagreb (1921.); Kraš (osnovan pod nazivom Union), Zagreb (1911.); Lipa Mill, Zagreb (1907.); Medika, Zagreb (1922.); Pastor, Zagreb (1930.); Pliva, Zagreb (1921.); Prvomajska, Zagreb (1936.); TEŽ, Zagreb (1929.); TOZ-Penkala, Zagreb (1937.); Tvornica duhana, Zagreb (1817.); Zagrebačka banka, Zagreb (1914.); Zagrebačka pivovara, Zagreb (1892.); Karbon, Zaprešić (1932.)

**Here is the data about financial-economic circumstances at the beginning of the 1st, royalist Yugoslavia,**

[https://hr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kraljevina\\_Jugoslavija#Gospodarstvo](https://hr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kraljevina_Jugoslavija#Gospodarstvo)

After the annexation of the Austro-Hungarian lands to the Kingdom of Serbia, the exchange of the Austro-Hungarian crown into Serbian dinars began. First, stamps were glued to the Austro-Hungarian crowns. When these special stamps were affixed to the banknotes, 20 percent of the money brought in was immediately confiscated 'for the reconstruction of Serbia'. Later, in 1919, the dinar was introduced as a means of payment on the entire territory of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The money was exchanged at first in the ratio of 1 dinar for 2 crowns, and from January 20, 1920 in the ratio of 1 dinar for 4 crowns, although the crown was twice as strong as the dinar because the exchange rate according to U.S. the dollar in 1918 was 9.8 crowns for 1 dollar, while the dollar changed for 20 dinars. Unlike the crown, the Serbian dinar has hardly devalued. This significantly damaged the depositors of the Crown and the Banking System of non-Serbian countries. [16] As early as 1918, the banking potential of non-Serbian countries amounted to 75% of the total banking potential of the newly formed state.

At that time, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Vojvodina were mainly industrialized. The differences in economic development at that time were also large in terms of the level of education: in 1921, 8.8% of Slovenes were illiterate, while in southern Bosnia it was 83.8% of the population.

Tax discrimination against non-Serb areas was, for example, an income tax that existed only in parts of the former K.u.k. state. [17]. It was not until 1928 that taxes were equalized throughout the then state.

Per capita income in Yugoslavia in the 1930s was almost the lowest in Europe, in 1938 it was estimated at 3,100 dinars (about \$ 70). In 1921, Yugoslavia had 135 agricultural inhabitants per 100 ha of arable land, making it the most agriculturally populated country in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. In 1931, the number of inhabitants per 100 ha rose to 140, and in 1938 to an estimated 144, or a surplus of agricultural population of 44.4%. Serbs and Montenegrins from

mountainous areas were systematically settled in Vojvodina, Srijem, Slavonia, Macedonia and Kosovo. In 1931, 76.5% of the population of Yugoslavia lived from agriculture, and only 11% from industry, mining and crafts. Between 1926 and 1939, 46% of state income came from agriculture, 18.9% from industry, and 35.1% from other activities.

**The following data are from a historical book by Zdenko Radelić: Croatia in Socialist Yugoslavia, 2004.**

There are literally hundreds of books on the topic, and anyone interested can find stats.

**Number of anti-Yugoslav emigre publications 1978**

Albanian 21

Croatian 140

Muslim 7

Slovene 22

Serbian 75

In the 1980s, Germany announced that it had 16,000 political emigrants from around the world. About 10,000 or 60% of them were Croats.

**Croatia had the highest emigration rate in Europe and second in the world, behind Puerto Rico.**

Data for 1970/71, by migration rate

Croatia 5.8

Portugal 5.6

Yugoslavia 3.7

Greece 3.2

Spain 3.1

**Power structures**

For the whole of Yugoslavia, in October 1966, the percentage of the working age population that had a file in the UDBA/Secret political police, i.e. treated as politically suspicious and unsuitable, was by republics and provinces:

BiH 172,274 or 13%

Montenegro 36,000 or 22%

Croatia 1,300,000 or **67%**

Macedonia 96,531 or 17%

Slovenia 200,000 or 28%

Serbia-without Kosovo 200,000 or **8%**

Kosovo 120,000 or **36%**

In the 5th military district, which until the reorganization covered mostly northern Croatia, the ethnicity of the officer cadre was 57% Serbs, 12% Croats, 6% Slovenes, 5% Montenegrins, 4% Yugoslavs and 16% others.

In 1989 in the SDS/State Security Service (former UDBA), in 1989 there were in the federal SDS: 61% Serbs, 18% Yugoslavs, 12% Montenegrins, 4% Macedonians, 1% Croats, 1% Slovenes, 1% Albanians. At the end of 1989, there were 51% Croats in the Croatian SDS, 29% Serbs, 16% Yugoslavs, and 25% others.

### **Economy, parallel development Croatia vs. Serbia**

Manufacturing 1925: Croatia 33, Serbia 20

Manufacturing 1971: Croatia 18, Serbia 35

Banks 1925: Croatia 51, Serbia 25

Banks 1971: Croatia 17, Serbia 52

Wholesalers 1925: Croatia 55, Serbia 7

Wholesalers 1971: Croatia 7, Serbia 86

Numbers speak for themselves.



Zdenko Radelić

**Hrvatska u Jugoslaviji**  
**1945. – 1991.**

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